



CAMBORNE-REDRUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Public Health Department

1967

Dr. J. A. W. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

Mr. C. F. BAXTER, M.A.P.H.I.,

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HEALTH COMMITTEE – 1967

Chairman – Councillor S. JEFFERY

Vice-Chairman – Councillor W. D. BOSANKO

Councillor Mrs. A. M. WEEKS

Councillor Mrs. J. CLIFTON

Councillor R. S. RODWELL

Councillor W. HART

Councillor M. BELL

Councillor F. J. EXELBY

Councillor F. G. WELLS

Councillor K. BOWDEN

Councillor A. H. COCKS

Councillor D. A. NURHONEN

Councillor H. G. SMITH

Councillor S. S. WILLIAMS

No. 2 HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE

CAMBORNE-REDRUTH MEMBERS

Councillor W. HART

Councillor Mrs. A. WEEKS

Councillor Lt. Col. S. OSBORNE

Councillor J. CLIFTON

CAMBORNE-REDRUTH URBAN DISTRICT

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Councillor D. W. BRAY

Councillor S. JEFFREY

Councillor Mrs. A. M. WEEKS

Councillor Mrs. J. CLIFTON

PREFACE

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Camborne.

November, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the 34th Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1967.

Up until 1964 the population in the Urban District had been static. A spurt forward has now occurred with increases of 300 in 1965, 200 in 1966 and 400 during the present year. Over this same period the birth rate trend has been downwards. This year's figure of 16.1 births per 1,000 population is marginally better than last year. There was a natural increase in population, there being 91 more births than deaths. Domiciliary confinements continue to drop being only 16% of all births in 1967.

Last year's fall in infant deaths was not maintained. The increase being from 7 to 14; 10 out of the total were deaths within the first week of life. Congenital defects and prematurity were the causes responsible for this rise in the Infant Mortality Rate. The main factors affecting an infant's health are the conditions in the home; thus infant mortality is a reliable guide to the social or living conditions in the Area. In the Urban District over the last 33 years the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age has dropped from 34 in 1935 to 14 in 1967. This improvement has been brought about by medical and social factors. Maximum benefit may have been gained from modern medical techniques and it may be that a political decision relieving unemployment may do more to prevent infant deaths than further medical improvements. If one considers the narrow band of mortality affecting infants during their first week of life called peri-natal mortality and expressed as the total number of still births and infant deaths in one week, it is found that the 5 year mean rate for Camborne-Redruth is much higher than for Cornwall and the rest of the Country.

Peri-Natal Mortality – Mean 1962-1966

England & Wales	Cornwall County	Camborne-Redruth
28.3	32.5	39.6

Clearly this figure reflects the fact that the Urban District is part of a developmental area and needs much social support to counter high and fluctuating unemployment; a relatively low wage structure; and generally poor living conditions.

By the end of the year the last W.A.A.F. site families had been re-housed in council houses. Help to these families by the Family Welfare Worker was commenced well in advance of their removal in order to integrate them into traditional housing as smoothly as possible.

The remaining black spot in housing conditions in the Urban District is caravans occupied by 16 families at the foot of the Carn. Agreement has been reached on the location and size of a site for them after 5 years of negotiations. This matter was first raised by the Council with the County Council as the Planning Authority in 1961 when permission was refused to develop a site within a few hundred yards of the site now agreed. In the interim three further sites have been investigated and turned down for various reasons. During this period the families have borne their deprivation with stoicism; most of the caravans have been improved or replaced, each of five families possess two caravans one for living purposes and the other for sleeping, and much medical and social support has been given by the Family Doctor, Public Health Inspector, Health Visitor, Family Welfare Worker, Education Welfare Worker and the Inspector of the National Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. While much effort and money has been spent on these families throughout the last 20 years the cost to them in human suffering is not inconsiderable — inadequate living conditions leading to frequent respiratory and gastro-intestinal illnesses, skin disease, depression and infant deaths which would not have occurred in better home conditions. It is hoped that Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 60/67 dealing with this problem will enable the Council to rehabilitate these families as soon as possible.

I regret the delay in the preparation of this report which reflects the general increase in work of the Department with a depleted staff, on top of which the work incurred with the Torrey Canyon pollution inevitably delayed many routine tasks.

In presenting my eighth Annual Report for your District I wish to express my thanks for the support of the Chairman of the Committee, Members of the Committees, Officers of the Council, and for the work of the staff of the Public Health Department and the Health Area Office.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. A. W. REID,

Medical Officer of Health

Area Health Office,
Rectory Road,
Camborne,
Tel: Camborne 3026/3321.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Camborne

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1967.

During 1967 the Torrey Canyon incident occurred which resulted in the heavy contamination by oil of the coastline of the Urban District. The beaches at the foot of the North Cliffs and Portreath beach were regularly contaminated for some six weeks and work of decontamination continued throughout this period. This incident was the first of its kind anywhere in the world and the problems set were frequently only dealt with by the method of trial and error and the pooling of information at meetings arranged between Officers concerned.

Two Inspectors left the department during the middle of the year and we were only able to replace one of these; the shortage of staff is reflected in some of the figures contained in the report.

In June of this year the Council purchased the Crowley Caravan Site and continued to operate it as a residential site. It is anticipated that the site will be transferred to land elsewhere in the area and that the site will then be used for industrial purposes. I consider that we were fortunate in finding a suitable Site Warden among those residing on the site. The satisfactory running of this site would have proved almost impossible without the excellent services of the present Warden.

1967 saw the completion of the St. Day and Lanner Sewerage Scheme. Unfortunately defects occurred in the main sewer at the lower end of Lanner and this prevented connections in the Lanner area from being made as expeditiously as was hoped.

I am indebted to the following Officers for information and data which have been included under the sections "Water" and "Housing" in the report; Mr. R. Lee, Camborne Water Company, Mr. D.H. Phillips, M.I.Mun.E., Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Mr. J. Lenten, Housing Officer to the Council, and Mr. A.T. Keverne, Water Engineer to the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. F. BAXTER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A.

1. (a) Physical and Social Statistics

Area of the Urban District		Estimate	22,411 acres
		(Census 1961)	22,062 acres
Density. Houses per acre		(Census 1951)	0.61
		(Census 1961)	0.57
		Estimate 1967	0.61
Persons per acre		(Census 1951)	1.6
		(Census 1961)	1.6
		Estimate 1967	1.70
Number of families sharing a dwelling, Census 1961			52
Population.	Mid year estimate	1934	35,775
	Mid year estimate	1951	35,230
	Census population	1951	35,823
	Mid year estimate	1961	35,570
	Census population	1961	36,110
	Mid year estimate	1967	37,600
Dwellings.			
(a) Houses	Total inhabited		13,697
	Total Council		1,932
	New Private Dwellings		389
	New Council Dwellings		46
(b) Caravans	Residential		237
	Seasonal only		94
	Total Caravans		331
	No. of Caravans on unlicensed sites		44
	Ratio of houses to Residential Caravans		57.1
Provision of Services.			
Percentage of dwellings on mains water, 1961 Census		92.1	
Percentage of dwellings on water carriage sewerage, 1961 Census		81	
Refuse Collection			
Percentage of dwellings which have house refuse collection		99.23	
Revenue			
Rateable value of Urban District			£1,071,263
Product of penny rate			£4,548
Number of Marriages		307	

(b) Analysis of Unemployed by Occupations – 11th December, 1967

Mr. F.J. Williams, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following information:

Industry	Camborne				Redruth			
	M	B	W	G	M	B	W	G
Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers:								
Building and Civil Engineering Workers	22	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and Repairing, Engineering and Electrical Workers including T.V. and Radio	33	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
Hotel and Catering Workers	10	-	12	2	5	-	19	-
Private Domestic Workers	1	-	16	1	1	-	20	-
Laundry Workers	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Drivers	38	-	-	-	40	-	1	-
Fishermen	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant Seamen	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stores and Warehouse Workers, Packers	14	-	1	-	9	-	-	-
Agricultural Workers, Gardeners	10	3	-	-	15	-	2	-
Leather Goods, Boot and Shoe Repairing and Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacturing	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Textile and General Clothing Workers	3	-	2	4	-	-	-	1
Shop Assistants	7	1	11	2	7	1	16	2
Clerks, Shorthand Typists, Office Machine Operators	52	-	24	-	33	1	16	1
Professional Workers	24	-	4	-	7	-	3	-
All others	24	-	4	1	19	1	2	-
Unskilled Workers:								
Builders' Labourers	20	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Engineering Labourers	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unskilled Hotel Workers	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Cleaners	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Workers	5	1	-	-	5	4	-	-
General Factory Labourers	14	3	6	2	29	3	11	1
General Labourers	51	3	-	-	68	2	-	-
Light Labourers	32	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
Mining	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Services	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-
No Industry (School Leavers)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total	377	24	84	13	392	14	91	7

M = Men B = Boys W = Women G = Girls

(c) Analysis of Unemployed Disabled Persons as at 10th April, 1967

Suitable for Ordinary Employment — Section I

	Men	Women
Surgical	20	-
Medical	27	-
Psychiatric	2	1
Others	12	3

Suitable for Employment under Sheltered Conditions — Section II

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Surgical	8	2	-	-
Medical	18	2	-	1
Psychiatric	1	1	-	-
Others	3	-	-	-

Number of Unemployed Registered Disabled Persons on Disabled Live File — month ended 11th December, 1967

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Suitable for employment in open industry	66	4	-	-	68
Suitable for employment under Sheltered Conditions	35	3	-	-	38

Number entering Industrial Rehabilitation Units and Government Training Centres during year ending 31st December, 1967

Men	Women	Boys	Girls
15	-	-	1

(d) Sickness Morbidity

I am indebted to Mr. D. Sampson, Manager, Ministry of National Insurance, Redruth, for the following table giving the number of new claims of sickness and injury benefit for 1967 —

	Sickness Benefit	Injury Benefit
January	841	49
February	677	68
March	546	50
April	465	48
May	729	74
June	505	65

	Sickness Benefit	Injury Benefit
July	477	67
August	531	74
September	610	54
October	752	74
November	523	41
December	660	76

2. Vital Statistics

(a) Live Births	Males	Females	Total	Rate
Total	317	287	604	
Legitimate	292	264	566	
Illegitimate	25	23	48	
Birth Rate (Crude)				16.1
Comparability Factor				1.06
Adjusted Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)				17.06
Ratio of local and adjusted birth rate to national rate				0.99
Illegitimacy Rate (% Live Births)				7.90

(b) Still Births				
Total	8	6	14	
Legitimate	6	5	11	
Illegitimate	2	1	3	
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)				23.00
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)				0.29
Total live and still births			618	

(c) Deaths (excluding Still Births)		
All Causes	513	
Death Rate (Crude)		13.6
Comparability Factor		0.87
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)		11.36
Maternal Deaths		Nil
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total live and still births)		Nil

(d) Deaths of Infants under One Year				
Total	7	7	14	
Legitimate	6	6	12	
Illegitimate	1	-	1	
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)				23.00
Legitimate Death Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births)				21.20
Illegitimate Death Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births)				41.66

(e) Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of Age

	Males	Females	Total	Rate
Total	5	5	10	
Legitimate	4	4	8	
Illegitimate	1	1	2	
Neo-Natal Mortality (per 1,000 total live births)				16.56

(f) Deaths of Infants Under 1 Week

Total	5	5	10	
Legitimate	4	4	8	
Illegitimate	1	1	2	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (per 1,000 total live births)				16.56
Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				39.00

(g) Infant Mortality — Causes and Ages at Death

	1 day & under	1-6 days	1-4 weeks	1-6 mths.	6-12 mths.	Total
Congenital	3	1	-	1	-	5
Birth Injury	-	1	-	-	-	1
Infection	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prematurity	2	2	-	-	-	4
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	2
Men. Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	1	1

(h) Principal Causes of Deaths

	Males	All Ages Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
Heart	119	83	202	39.37
Cancer	56	57	113	22.02
Cardio-Vascular Disease of the Central Nervous System	22	58	80	15.39
Respiratory	29	14	43	8.38

For 1966 the Registrar General has prepared rates for England and Wales which can be compared with the Urban District rates. The following table shows that the Birth and Infant Mortality rates are higher than those for the country as a whole and the Still

Birth rate is much higher.

	England & Wales 1967 Rate per 1,000	Camborne-Redruth 1967 Rate per 1,000
Live Births	17.2	17.06
Still Births	14.8	23.00
Deaths	11.2	11.36
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)	18.3	23.00
Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)	12.5	16.56
Early Neo-Natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)	10.8	16.56
Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week)	25.4	39.00

(i) Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life During 1967 in the Urban District of Camborne-Redruth

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in Years								
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—75 and over	
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	5	4
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	8
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	9
	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	8	14
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	18
	F	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	43
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	28	28	14
	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	12
19. Hypertension with Heart disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
20. Other Heart Disease	M	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	6	20
	F	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	37

21. other Circulatory disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
23. Pneumonia	M	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	10
	F	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
24. Bronchitis	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
	F	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34. All other accidents	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
35. Suicide	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes	M	261	5	2	-	-	-	1	3	5	23	56	101
	F	252	5	2	3	-	-	1	-	3	13	19	154

(j) Road Accidents

I am indebted to, the Secretary, Camborne-Redruth U.D.C. Highways Road Safety Committee, for the following table:

Month	Total	Fatal	Serious Injury	Slight Injury	Non-Injury
January	62	-	7	13	42
February	62	-	9	8	45
March	65	2	9	10	44
April	66	-	7	15	44
May	68	-	4	18	46
June	34	-	9	15	10
July	44	-	5	19	20
August	47	-	8	12	27
September	40	-	6	12	22
October	42	1	7	15	19
November	30	1	4	7	18
December			Not Available		

(k) Accidents in the Home

Sixteen children, ten boys and six girls, whose ages ranged from one year to five years suffered home accidents.

In all cases the families were adequately housed and in four cases the mothers went out to work.

Cause of Accident	Age and Sex				
	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.
Scald	-	1F	-	-	-
Fall	1M	1M	2M	2M	2M
	-	1F	1F	1F	-
Easy access to Drugs	-	-	2F	-	-
Swallowed Pin	-	1M	-	-	-
Swallowed Poison	-	1F	-	-	-
	-	1M	-	-	-

In the largest family there were seven children, one family had six children, three families had four children, two families had three children and four families consisted of two children. In six instances the victim was an only child.

(l) Drownings

No persons were drowned on the Urban District beach last year.

3. Summary of Area Statistics

STATISTICS

General	Camborne- Redruth	Kerrier	Helston	Area No. 2 Total 1967
Area in Acres	22,411	90,989	4,017	117,417
Population	37,600	23,120	9,240	69,960
No. of inhabited houses	13,697	8,066	2,812	24,557
No. of Council Houses	1,890	863	667	3,420
Vital				
No. of Births	604	313	211	1,128
Standardised Birth Rate	17.06	14.71	18.47	
No. of Still births	14	7	1	22
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	23.00	22.00	5.00	
Infant deaths	14	Nil	4	18
Infant Mortality Rate	23.00	Nil	19.00	
Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	Nil	Nil	Nil	
No. of Deaths	513	268	118	1,004
Standardised Death Rate	11.36	11.10	10.50	
Principal Causes of Death (percentage of Total Deaths)				
(a) Infants under 1 year				
Congenital	35.74%	—	25%	
Prematurity	28.56%	—	25%	
Birth Injury	7.14%	—	Nil	
Respiratory	14.28%	—	Nil	
Infection	14.28%	—	50%	
(b) All ages				
Respiratory	8.38	5.97	4.23	
Cancer	22.02	15.67	11.87	
Heart	39.37	47.01	50.85	
Cardio-Vascular Disease of the Central Nervous System	15.39	14.90	10.16	

STATISTICS

Camborne- Redruth	Kerrier	Helston	Area No. 2 Total 1967
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Infectious Diseases

Tuberculosis

Notifications —
(new cases only)

Respiratory	7	1	—	8
Non-Respiratory	1	2	—	3

Incidence Rate —

Respiratory	0.19	0.04	—
Non-Respiratory	0.03	0.09	—

Other Infectious Diseases

Pneumonia	8	7	—	15
Measles	522	420	278	1,220
Whooping Cough	1	7	—	8
Dysentery	1	2	28	31
Scarlet Fever	3	1	—	4
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	3
Erysipelas of face	1	1	—	2

(Rates are given per 1,000 population).

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE URBAN DISTRICT

1. Local Sanitary Services

(a) Staff

(i) Camborne-Redruth U.D.C. (Local Sanitary Authority)

Medical Officer of Health and Area Medical Officer

Dr. J.A.W. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. C.F. BAXTER, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. H. THOMASON, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. R.W. REASON, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. D.T. JONES, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 16.7.67)

Mr. G.N. STEPHENS, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 31.5.67)

Mr. G. GRAHAM, M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. A. LLOYD, M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 21.8.67)

Technical Assistants

Mr. C.P. FORD

Mr. R. WILLOUGHY

Authorised Meat Inspectors

Mr. W.B. JENKIN

Mr. J.O. MANKEE

Clerical Staff

Mr. C. HOUSE

Miss M. BODDILLY

Miss M. B. THOMAS

Rodent Operator

Mr. W.F. MATTHEWS

Caravan Site Warden

Mr. C.R. PENALUNA

(ii) Cornwall County Council Staff (Local Health Authority)

Clinic Doctors

Dr. M.M. COOK, M.D., D.T.M. & H.

Dr. E.J. JAMES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.C.O.G.

Dentist

Mr. J.E. KENNY, L.D.S.

Assistant County Nursing Officer

Miss V.M. GRAHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V.Cert.

Health Visitors

Miss P.M. LUCKES (T.B. Health Visitor)

Mrs. B. GREEN

Miss L.A. PRYOR

Miss M.J. WILLIAMS

Miss E.V. ANGOVE

Miss M.E. SHADE

Mrs. G.M. CRUTCHFIELD

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss P.M. CRABB

Miss M. DENT

Mrs. F. KING

Miss J.P. NATTRESS

Miss L. ROBSON

Miss P. TAYLOR

Mrs. B. KINSMAN

Mrs. F. LINDON

Mrs. P. TONKIN

Family Welfare

Mrs. G. WAKEMAN

Mrs. J. BENNETTS

Mrs. E. DOWLING (commenced 23.10.67)

Mrs. G. BROWN (commenced 25.10.67)

District Nurses

Mr. S. JEFFCOCK (resigned February, 1967)

Mrs. I.E. SIMMONS

Mr. C. PETTY (commenced April, 1967)

Dental Auxiliary

Mrs. GLASSON

Dental Attendants

Miss P. OATES

Miss M. BRYANT

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. J. ALLAM (Resigned 31.5.67)

Mental Welfare Officers (cont.)

Mr. K.J. HUNT

Mrs. M. BENNETTS (resigned 30.4.67)

Mr. R. McVAY (commenced July, 1967)

Mrs. V. ROGERS (commenced 7.8.67)

Welfare Officers

Mr. T.H.E. BECKETT

Mr. C.T. HARVEY — Study Leave

Mr. R. STABLES (commenced 1.9.67)

Mr. M.C. NICHOLLS

Home Help Organiser

Mrs. A.M. LENNOX (Resigned 31.3.68)

Mrs. P.R. PHILLIPS (commenced April, 1967)

Clerical Staff

Mr. D. MAY

Mrs. S.M. TELLAM (commenced February, 1967)

Mrs. V.E. PAUL

Mrs. F.M. CLAYTON (Resigned 30.11.67)

Miss J. HODGE (Resigned February, 1967)

Mrs. A. NICHOLLS (commenced May, 1967) — (Part-time)

Miss M. KELLY (commenced December, 1967)

One third of the Medical Officer of Health's time is devoted to the Personal Health Services which are the function of No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee of the Cornwall County Council. This Committee deals with the work of the County Council in the Urban District, and also in the Borough of Helston and the Rural District of Kerrier.

(b) Laboratory Facilities

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are sent to Dr. Barrow, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, for examination. Examination of milk, water, ice cream and food products for cleanliness ensure they are free from bacteriological and other sources of infection. The following samples were sent during 1967 —

Brucellosis	Milk Samples	2
Paratyphoid Case	Urine	2
	Faeces	2
" Contacts	Urine	4
	Faeces	6

Food Poisoning	Faeces	4
Dysentery	Faeces	6
	Urine	2
Tuberculosis	Sputum	6
Food Handlers	Faeces	17
Food Samples		11
Meningococcal infections	Throat swab	2
	Nasal swab	2
Salmonella infection	Faeces	2
" contacts	Faeces	38

(c) National Assistance Act 1948 and (Amendment) Act 1951 — Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

The Medical Officer of Health visited 17 old persons, 11 females and 6 males who were living alone and needing assistance.

In one instance action had to be taken to remove an elderly handicapped person to hospital. The remainder were supervised in their homes by the Nursing Staff and supported by the Home Help Service, Meals on Wheels, relatives and neighbours.

(d) Refuse Collection and Disposal

The following quantities of refuse were disposed of at the Council's controlled tip during the year —

Household and trade refuse	74,458 cubic yards
General rubbish and highway sweepings	25,522 cubic yards
	99,980 cubic yards

Refuse both domestic and trade continues to increase in bulk. It is noted that over the past twelve months there has been an increase of some 18,000 cubic yards of refuse dealt with at the Council's controlled tip. This increase is partly due to efforts made to prevent the general tipping of rubbish throughout waste lands in the area. Three cases were taken to Court for disposal of various items of rubbish including parts of old cars etc. All three cases were successful and the maximum fine imposed was £9, plus costs. Permits are given for refuse to be deposited at the Tip by anyone operating within the urban area, but, of course, the Tip has to be closed by 3.30 p.m. in order that it can be properly covered down at the end of the day and the Tip is not available for use during the weekends. Contractors find this difficult where they are working at weekends but it is impossible to provide a 24 hour service without vastly increasing the cost of disposal. In this area no charge is made for the depositing of refuse brought to the Council's Tip although in many other areas a charge of so much per cubic yard is made and such charges are paid at the time of depositing the refuse.

I feel that the Council give a good service for the disposal of refuse but it is obvious that much dumping continues throughout the area.

On the 1st August, the Council introduced a new system for the disposal of refuse from factories, warehouses, and large shops and stores, known as the "container system". The Council hire out to various premises a large bin of 1½ cubic yard capacity which is constructed with small bogey wheels so that the bins can be moved around on hard surfaces. These bins are emptied by means of a special hydraulic lift fitted to a large refuse vehicle and each bin can be emptied and returned in a matter of two to three minutes. During the five months this system was in operation it was found to be most successful and constant requests for both additional bins and bins for new premises were being made to the Department. By the 1st August, we had ordered and taken delivery of some fifty of these large containers and forty were put into use on this date. The additional ten were all brought into use during the five months to the end of the year and additional bins had to be ordered to cope with the requests from trade premises. I think that it is only fair to say that during the first five months of this system it became obvious that the system was welcomed by trade premises and I can well imagine that within the next few years the vehicle will be in full use for the collection from large containers.

The Council has given further consideration to the use of methods other than controlled tipping for the disposal of refuse but to date have now taken the Lease of a large quarry which will come into use some time during 1968. On general costs proper controlled tipping appears to be by far the most advantageous method and whilst large areas of mine waste can be covered in this way I would imagine that the policy of the Council is hardly likely to change.

(e) Rodent Control

SEWER INFESTATIONS

The treatment of sewers for rat infestation was carried out by test baiting in the Spring followed by a maintenance treatment with a further maintenance treatment in the Autumn. The results are as follows:—

Spring Treatment	No. of Manholes	Manholes baited	Poison Baits taken
Camborne	720	147	121
Redruth/Portreath	596	93	76
Illogan	374	78	57
Autumn Treatment			
Camborne	720	147	137
Redruth/Portreath	596	93	83
Illogan	374	78	64

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

The Council continued to treat infestations at domestic premises free of charge but charged for work carried out at business premises. With one exception all the Contracts for dealing with large premises were renewed for the year under review.

The following table shows the extent of the work carried out during the year:—

	Type of Dwelling				Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	Business and other premises	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	32	13,128	304	2,411	15,875
Number of premises inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	4	260	3	80	347
(b) Survey	5	486	5	29	525
(c) Primarily for some other purposes	17	715	12	650	1,394
Number of properties found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats — Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	7	593	4	95	699
(b) Mice — Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	32	-	13	45
Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	7	625	4	108	744
Number of block control schemes carried out			23		

Cesspool and Gully Emptyings

766 cesspools were emptied during the year, this is again an increase over the previous year of some 160 cesspool emptyings and it was hoped that the implementation of the St. Day and Lanner Scheme would have reduced materially the cesspools to be emptied. Extra cesspools are still being constructed in parts of the area where sewers have not been provided and it appears that requests for the emptying of cesspools continues to

be increasing for individual houses.

18,886 gully emptyings were made during the year and of this number 13,502 gullies were on roads maintained by the County Council, 5,384 gullies were on roads maintained by the Urban Council.

(f) Camborne Urban District Welfare Committee

This Committee, formed by members of voluntary and church organisations in the District and members of the Urban District Council co-ordinate the activities of the member organisations. Projects provided were books for housebound persons, home visits of the elderly, transport to hospital for relatives, gifts and christmas parcels for the elderly and handicapped.

(g) Health Education

Health Education is a function of the Local Sanitary Authority under Section 179 Public Health Act, 1936, and of the Local Health Authority under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Posters and leaflets were displayed in clinics, doctors' surgeries and on Council notice boards.

The programme of talks for mothers and parents continued in the clinics throughout the year.

The Redruth Health Club has a membership of 63, with an average attendance of 22 meeting weekly for discussion, talks or films on all aspects of health, both mental and physical from the ante-natal period to adulthood. Subjects have included Diet, Recipes, Young Children and their Ailments, First Aid, Emotional Problems of Childhood, Juvenile Delinquency, Animal-Borne Diseases, Winte Making, Home Decoration, Sleep, Ears, Keep Fit, Accidents, Safety in the Home and Garden, Flower Arrangement.

The Camborne Health Club now has a membership of 38 with an average attendance of 22 meeting once a month. Talks given during the year covered a variety of subjects such as Home Safety, a Cooking Demonstration, and visits to Tonkins Bakery, and Howard Springs Home and Gardens. Further talks were given on Sewing Machines, Shrubs, Plants and Propagation, National Health Service, New Methods of Teaching and a Brains Trust.

2. Local Health Authority Services

Personal Health Services

The following Personal Health Services are provided under the National Health

Service Act, 1946, by the Cornwall County Council and are administered through No. 2 Area Health Sub-Committee on which the Urban District is represented by four members.

(a) Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)

Ante-natal guidance was provided as in past years.

The following educational classes for expectant mothers were held —

Sessions held during 1967	169
Mothers attending during 1967	201
Attendances during 1967	986
Average attendance per session	5

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinic and the number of visits these children made to the clinic throughout the year.

Centre	1st Attd. during year of children born in		Born in previous 4 years	Total under 1 yr.	Attd. over 1 yr.	Total	No. referred for special treatment
	Present Yr.	Last Yr.					
Redruth	144	143	195	1,830	695	2,525	27
Camborne	177	150	168	2,013	906	2,929	18
Illogan	52	47	96	673	462	1,135	7
St. Day	15	16	38	107	87	194	1
Troon	17	17	25	121	156	277	-

(b) Midwifery — Section 23

There are 9 County Council midwives in the Urban District.

During the year they attended 96 confinements, which represents 16% of the total births. Last year 508 expectant mothers had their babies in hospital.

188 cases were discharged from the Maternity Hospital to the care of the domiciliary midwife prior to the tenth day.

168 sterilised maternity packs were issued free during the year.

The following number of ante-natal and post natal visits were made during the year:

Post Natal	388
Ante-Natal	2,771

	Domiciliary	Hospital
Total Births	96	508
Full Time	92	468
Stillbirths	1	13
Premature Stillbirths	1	9
Premature Live Births	3	31
Neo-Natal Deaths	-	10
Other Infant Deaths	2	2

Relaxation Classes

The development of this essential part of ante-natal care can do nothing but good for expectant mothers. The number of persons attending during 1967 was 201. This represents 33% of all women expecting babies within the calendar year.

Family Planning

Redruth Family Planning Clinic

The Secretary of the Family Planning Clinic at Redruth has kindly supplied the following information of the above clinic. During the year 480 patients attended at least once and 196 new patients attended being referred as follows:

73	General Practitioner
50	Health Visitors
28	Transfers from other clinics
25	Other patients
20	Referred by Local Authority

These patients attended 42 sessions at which 196 smears for cytology were taken.

Camborne Family Planning Clinic

The Secretary of the Camborne Family Planning Clinic has kindly supplied the following information — During the year 144 patients were seen, being referred as follows:

8	Officially referred
35	Friend or patient
40	Family Doctor
35	F.P.A. transfer
26	Other

51 Cytological smears were taken.

Cervical Cytology Clinic — 1967

During the year 51 clinics were held at which 301 patients were examined.

62 women were referred to their Family Doctor for advice on incidental minor conditions.

No cases were referred for further investigation of cancer.

(c) Health Visiting — Section 24

Seven full-time Health Visitors work in the Urban District, the following is a summary of work carried out by them:

Domiciliary Visits	12,522
Attendance at Clinics	510
Attendance at Schools	606
Attendance at T.B. Clinics	101

(d) Home Nursing — Section 25

Ten full-time Home Nurses and one part-time were engaged in district nursing in the Urban District during 1967, and they made 26,669 home visits.

General	21,529
Ante-Natal Visits	2,771
Others	2,369

(e) Vaccination and Immunisation — Section 26

The following table gives the number vaccinated and immunised at the clinics and by the doctors in the Urban District:

	General Practitioners	Local Health Clinics
Poliomyelitis — Full Course Oral	120	569
Poliomyelitis — Oral Booster	30	183
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus — Primary	213	309
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus — Booster	19	109
Diphtheria/Tetanus — Primary	8	42
Diphtheria/Tetanus — Booster	143	438
Tetanus — Primary	11	3
Tetanus — Booster	28	3
Smallpox — Primary	104	132
Smallpox — Re-vaccination	57	28

Schedule of Immunisation – December, 1967

Age	Prophylactic	No. of Doses	Interval
3-6 mths.	Triple	2)	To be given concurrently with interval of 8 weeks. Better response if delayed until 6 months of age.
	Polio – Oral	2)	
)	
)	
12 mths.	Triple	1)	To be given concurrently preferably after interval of 6 months.
	Polio – Oral	1)	
)	
During 2nd year of life	Smallpox vaccine	1)	Can be given in special circumstances in 1st year.
)	
)	
	Measles	1)	
Pre-School or School Entry	Diphtheria Tetanus Vaccine	1)	To be given concurrently
	Adsorbed – 0.5 cc)	
	Polio – Oral)	
5 years			
"	Smallpox re-vaccination	1)	After four weeks interval.
)	
11 + years	B.C.G. vaccine		
At routine leaving examination	Tetanus Toxoid (Adsorbed)	1)	Four weeks interval
	Polio – Oral	1)	
	Smallpox re-vaccination	1)	

(f) Ambulance – Section 27

The County Ambulance Staff and members of the St. John's Ambulance Service shared the manning of the Redruth depot during each 24 hour period.

(g) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care – Section 28

1. Nursing Equipment.

Cases discharged from hospital and requiring after care are treated by the Home Nurse or supervised by the Health Visitor. Sick room equipment such as urine bottles, bed-pans, bed rests, air cushions, mattresses, rubber sheeting can be had on loan.

2. Hospital — After Care

The Assistant County Nursing Officer liaises with the hospital staff at Redruth General Hospital and Maternity Unit and Barncoose Hospital. Background reports of home and social conditions are made available to the medical staff and advance requests are made for home nursing, home help, or supervisory visits which the patient may require on discharge.

3. Welfare Workers

To carry out the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, two Welfare Officers and four Family Welfare Workers work in Area 2. The Family Welfare Worker devotes her time to problem families.

4. Mental Health

Under the Mental Health Act, 1960, two Mental Welfare Officers provide for admission to hospital of all mentally ill patients, and mentally subnormal persons, and their subsequent after care and rehabilitation in the community.

(h) Domestic Help Service — Section 29

At the beginning of the year 122 and at the end of the year 138 cases in Camborne-Redruth were being served by a Home Help and 2 Neighbourly Helps. There were 129 new cases during the year. Throughout the year the equivalent of 15 full-time Home Helps were employed.

The following table shows the number and types of cases and assistance given during the year:

Over 65	168
Chronic Sick	20
Maternity	11
Others	31
Neighbourly Helps	4
	234

At the end of the year :

65 persons were receiving 4 hrs. help per week
42 persons were receiving 8 hrs. help per week
35 persons were receiving up to 12 hrs. help per week
10 persons were receiving over 12 hrs. help per week.

During the year a scheme for Neighbourly Help was introduced to supplement the Domestic Home Help Service.

(i) Home Aids

This service was made available by the Ministry of Social Security and organised in the Urban District by Mrs. Price-Pierce who is a member of the W.V.S. She was able to provide help in 44 cases in Camborne and 54 in Redruth. The average number of hours given to each old person was 6 hours per week. This service is very valuable for the aged and in order to make the best use of the personnel in the Home Aid and Home Help Services the two Organisers mutually transfer patients from one service to the other when the need for help does not exceed 8 hours per week.

(j) Meals on Wheels

Mrs. V. Price-Pierce is the County W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Organiser, The provision of meals in Camborne-Redruth throughout the year was as follows:

Camborne	2,496
Redruth	1,248
St. Day, Lanner and Carharrack	1,248

(k) Old People's Register

52 old persons, 35 females and 17 males were added to the register. At the end of the year the total number of old people known to the Public Health Department was 463.

Details of the new males and females were as follows:

Age	No.	
66-70 years	13	(8 females and 5 males)
71-75 years	7	(5 females and 2 males)
76-80 years	14	(10 females and 4 males)
81-85 years	13	(8 females and 5 males)
86-90 years	3	(2 females and 1 male)
91-95 years	2	(2 females)

Referrals — 12 persons came to the notice of the Health Visitors in their districts. The 40 remaining cases were referred by the hospital service, general practitioners, relatives and neighbours.

Disability — 4 suffered from heart disease, 20 from frailty of old age, 2 from

strokes, 3 from arthritis, 3 from poor eyesight, 2 from carcinoma, 1 from bronchitis, 2 from deafness, 5 from depression, 3 from diabetes, 3 needed operations, 2 from cholecystitis 1 from tuberculosis and 1 from severe neglect.

Living Alone — 18 of the old folk lived alone.

Housing — 23 of the cases lived in terraced houses, 4 in Council houses, 2 in Council bungalows, 14 in cottages, 5 in bungalows and 2 in guest houses. Two recommendations were made for rehousing.

(I) Problem Families

Most families with social problems which are beyond their capacity to solve come to the notice of the Health Department because of their living environment. If in unfit houses or caravans the state and size of the home is inadequate for the family; if in Council houses, over-crowding, arrears of rent, bad housekeeping, unclean state of the home, are the problems which have to be tackled. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the welfare of all the families with whom she deals, and when she feels that a family needs day-to-day support in their home because of major or multiple social problems, she enlists the help of the Family Welfare Worker. Four Family Welfare Workers work in the Urban District.

During the year supervision and help was given to 35 families in the Urban District.

Nine families ceased to have Family Welfare help and five new families were added to the Family Welfare Workers' case loads.

(3) (a) Hospital Service

The local services are administered by West Cornwall Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the South Western Regional Hospital Board, and the following are the hospital services for the area —

	Type	No. of Beds	
Meneage House, Helston	Chronic Sick	Female 44)	69
		Male 25)	
Helston Cottage Hospital	General Practitioner	Female 5)	12
		Male 4)	
		General 1)	
		Amenity 2)	
Redruth	Gynaecology & Obstetric	Gynae 31)	
		Mater-)	
		nity 20)	

	Type	No. of Beds	
Redruth (continued)	Gynaecology & Obstretic	Private	3)
		Amenity	2)
		Radio-) 60 *
		therapy	2)
		Staff	2)
Barncoose	Geriatric	Female	101)
		Male	36) 137
	Psycho-Geriatric Assessment Unit	Male & Female	29
Tehidy	Chest	Female	44)
		Male	68) 114
		Private	2)
West Cornwall Hospital Penzance	General	Female	29)
		Male	28)
		Child.	24) 92
		Private	2)
		Amenity	3)
		Eye	6)
Bolitho Maternity Home	Maternity		17
Edward Hain	General practitioner	Female	7)
		Male	6) 14
			1 Male/Female
Poltair	Chronic Sick	Female	37

* New bed complement consequent upon the opening of Phase II Treliske

Infectious Diseases are admitted to St. Clements Hospital, Truro.

(b) Mass X-Ray Unit

This Unit is available twice a month as follows:

2nd and 4th Tuesday each month	Council Car Park, Camborne	2-3 p.m.
	Council Car Park, Redruth	3.30-4.30 p.m.

(c) Blood Transfusion — Results of Donor Sessions

I am indebted to The Organising Director, Blood Transfusion Service, Plymouth, for the following details:

	No. of Sessions	Donors Attending
Camborne	2	255
Redruth	2	422

4. General Practitioners Service

No change from previous year.

Veneral Disease

West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance	Thursdays 3 - 4 p.m.
Camborne-Redruth Hospital, Redruth	Thursdays 5 - 6 p.m.
Falmouth & District Hospital, Falmouth	Saturday 10 - 12 noon

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

(a) Water Supply

1. Stithians Water Impounding Scheme

I am indebted to Mr. Mitchell of Messrs. Herbert Lapworth Partners for the following information on the scheme. In 1945 various schemes for improving the water supply to Camborne-Redruth Urban District and Kerrier Rural District were investigated. Two years later the Council's Consulting Engineer recommended a dam at Kennal and Carnvullock. A 40 ft. high dam can store 300 million gallons of water to give a yield of 1.33 million gallons a day.

A Joint Advisory Committee was formed, comprising members of Camborne-Redruth Urban District Council, Kerrier Rural District Council and Truro Rural District Council and at the first meeting in April, 1956, the above Consulting Engineers were requested to report on an impounding scheme at Stithians to supply water to the area of the three Councils. The Engineers' report recommended the construction of a concrete dam, a water treatment works and pumping station at Carnvullock, together with the laying of trunk mains and the construction of a service reservoir on Carnmenellis Hill.

In 1957, the Stithians Joint Water Committee was formed and approved the proposed scheme and draft Water Order.

After a Public Inquiry in Helston on 3rd May, 1960, the Minister was satisfied of the need for the scheme and "The Kerrier Rural Water Order 1961" was made on 20th December, 1961 and came into operation on 27th February, 1962.

The final scheme comprised:

The construction of a concrete dam to form a reservoir with a top water level of 532 O.A.O.D., a capacity of 1,190 million gallons and a gross yield of 3.5 m.g.d.

The construction of a water treatment works and pumping station to produce a maximum of 2.9 m.g.d.

The laying of trunk mains to Roskrow Wood Reservoir (Kerrier R.D.C.), Lanner Hill Reservoir (Camborne-Redruth U.D.C.), Carnmenellis Reservoir (Camborne-Redruth U.D.C. and Kerrier R.D.C.) and to Chacewater (Truro R.D.C.)

The construction of a service reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity at Carnmenellis.

The erection of three Staff Bungalows on the site of the Dam and the provision of a Water Bailiff's Bungalow at Polhigey Moor, Wendron.

The diversion of three county roads.

The water treatment plant is designed for a flow of 120,000 gallons per hour and consists of an inlet mixing chamber, four vertical flow hopper bottom sedimentation tanks, four sand filters, and equipment for chemical dosing.

The raw water entering the mixing chamber at the bottom is charged with solutions of aluminium sulphate and lime which becomes thoroughly mixed during the rise of water in the chamber. The chemically treated water passes from this chamber at the top into a concrete channel, constructed between the two pairs of sedimentation tanks, from which it is conveyed through sluice valves and piping to the bottom of each tank.

Sedimentation and flocculation of the chemically treated water takes place in the tanks whereby a continuous process of flocculation and settlement of suspended impurities and coagulated colour forms a suspended zone of sludge in the hopper section of the tanks. This sludge zone or "blanket" acts as a pre-filter for all incoming chemically treated water so that the water decanted from the tanks should be of negligible colour and contain only some very light floc particles. The sludge zone level is controlled by drawing off sludge through automatic and hand controlled drain valves. The settled water, drawn off by the decanting troughs, is conveyed by a concrete channel to the four rapid gravity sand filters which provide the final polishing treatment by removing all suspended matter and floc from the water. These filters are arranged for hand control from individual filter control consoles located in the upper gallery of the Filter House.

From the inlet channel the water is discharged through penstocks into the filters. After passing through the sand and pebble bed the filtered water is collected by the under-drain system to pass out through the filter outlet controllers into the filtered water channel.

Chlorine is also dosed in the filtered water channel prior to the water passing into the clear water tank which has a series of longitudinal bafflewalls to ensure adequate mixing and contact time, before the water passes into supply.

This scheme has relieved the water shortage in the Redruth area. Its planned margin of excess capacity has already been diminished by current development. If substantial overspill with attendant industry is attracted to the Urban District further sources of supply would have to be found to satisfy this expansion.

2. Redruth area

The quality of mains water has been generally satisfactory during the year, the

integration of the Stithians Impounding Scheme into the Redruth Distribution Scheme in August, increased the quantity of water available and prevented a serious breakdown of supplies in the late summer.

The following new mains were laid by direct labour to provide new supplies of water to housing development, and renewals of mains were carried out to improve supplies to existing properties.

210 yds. of 6" P.V.C. main at Roseland Gardens, Redruth
70 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Chapel Street, Redruth
190 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Trevingey Close, Redruth
700 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at the U.D.C.'s Trenoweth Estate
80 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Garby Lane, Redruth
40 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Lanmor Estate, Lanner
50 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Trelawney Estate, Treskerby
270 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Town Farm Estate, Redruth
60 yds. of 4" P.V.C. main at Bridge Hill, Illogan
140 yds. of 4" Spun Iron main at Fore Street, Redruth
30 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Higher Park Road, Redruth
165 yds. of 3" Asbestos cement main at Greenfield Terrace, Portreath
210 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Portreath Harbour, Portreath
30 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Carew Close, St. Day

Total yards of new mains laid 2,270.

Redruth Water Distribution Scheme

During 1967 the work on this scheme by direct labour was largely completed and ensured that a viable network of reservoirs and new mains supplied with water from Stithians Dam, gave adequate supplies of good quality water to all existing consumers and opened up new areas of supply within the U.D.C. area at Higher Tregajorran, Higher Carharrack, Busveal, Ninnis, Higher St. Day Road and at Trevethan and Higher Pennance.

The following mains were laid during the year:

820 yds. of 6" P.V.C. main from Vogue-Busveal, St. Day
450 yds. of 6" Asbestos cement mains from Vauxhall-Green Lane, Redruth
1,100 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Higher Tregajorran
1,150 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Higher Ninnis
480 yds. of 4" P.V.C. main at Pound/Burnwithian, St. Day
280 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Pound/Burnwithian, St. Day
200 yds. of 3" P.V.C. main at Higher Tolcarne, St. Day.

Total distribution mains laid — 4,480 yards

Connections to Mains and renewal of existing Service Pipes

The number of new connections to the mains totalled 289, and renewal of service pipes totalled 117.

Wells and Chutes

Samples from non-trading sources of supply have been taken regularly, and although generally satisfactory on 7 occasions notices were posted advising boiling of water taken from these sources.

3. Camborne-Illogan area

This area was supplied by the Camborne Water Company Limited.

The rainfall registered at the Boswyn reservoir was 57.47 inches. This amount is above the yearly average. Supplies were maintained throughout the year and no restrictions were imposed. The total quantity of water supplied was 478,769,000 gallons a decrease of 14,279,000 gallons over the previous year.

The quantity of water pumped at the Penponds Pumping Station was 188,605,000 gallons.

The daily consumption was 1,311,000 gallons giving an average per head of population of approximately 40 gallons. During the year 154 samples were taken from various points of the distribution system, 148 were reported as being satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory, samples taken later at these points were satisfactory.

Over the whole of the Company's area of 38 sq. miles a total of 5,272 yards of new mains were laid making a total of 94 miles, serving a population of approximately 26,000.

The estimated number of properties supplied by the Company in the area is 8,173 an increase of 200 domestic services and 10 metered.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

The pumping stations at Portreath and Penponds continued operations during the year and the following quantities of sewage were pumped:

Portreath	80,090,000 gallons
Penponds	17,808,000 gallons

At Portreath there was a partial current failure during February and, unfortunately, neither of the pumps operated properly but did not cut out and eventually caught

on fire. We were left for one whole week without means of pumping sewage from the Portreath area and the pumps had to be completely rewired, and this was done as quickly as possible. Action was taken to prevent nuisance as far as was possible and one pump was returned to use within six days of the fire occurring. Following the advice from our Insurance Company low voltage cut-outs have now been installed on the starting apparatus of both pumping stations, together with thermostat cut-outs which will operate should the resistance coils over-heat. It is felt that all precautions have now been taken against any variation of current which may occur in order to prevent fires of this nature in the future.

The St. Day and Lanner Sewerage Scheme was practically completed during the year but trouble was experienced on the main contract part of Lanner and this matter is under the careful consideration of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. This trouble prevented connections to the sewer in the Lanner area as early as was hoped.

(c) Sanitary Inspection

(i) Complaints

The following complaints were received and dealt with during the year:

Choked sewers and drains	861
Unsatisfactory housing conditions	56
Unsatisfactory sanitation and drainage	13
Unsatisfactory water supply	5
Rats and mice	347
House refuse collection	56
Indiscriminate dumping of rubbish	22
Smoke nuisance	9
Noise nuisance	2
Miscellaneous	35

(ii) Nuisances Abated, Defects Remedied

Premises connected to the sewer	282
New lengths of drain laid	1,920
Choked drains cleared	845
New water closets installed	293
Water closets repaired or renewed	9
Pail or pit closets abolished	4
Private disposal plants provided	37
New cesspools provided	20
Cesspools abolished	8
Defective roofs repaired	18

Eavesgutters and downpipes repaired or renewed	19
Dampness remedied	10
Walls and ceilings repaired	17
Floors repaired	11
Window frames and sash cords repaired or renewed	21
Doors repaired or renewed	10
Water supply improved	6
Fireplaces, chimneys and flues repaired	8
External walls repaired	13
Other nuisances abated	17

(iii) Disinfestation

A total of 39 visits were made to premises during the year to deal with infestations of fleas and cockroaches. Treatments were carried out by means of spraying with an insecticide and also by painting surfaces with a special type of lacquer. This is a considerable decrease in the number of visits paid previously and most of the flea infestations dealt with were at the premises of elderly persons.

(iv) Infectious Diseases

A total of 28 visits were made following notifications of infectious diseases.

(d) Factories Act, 1961

Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6	6	-	-
ii Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	168	89	3	-
iii Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding outworkers' premises)	22	39	-	-
TOTAL	196	134	3	-

Cases in which defects were found (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases')

cases /

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	15	13	—	2	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	15	—	2	—

Outworkers

Notifications of 15 outworkers said to be engaged in the making of wearing apparel were received by the Council during the year. All premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

(e) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the year a further 38 premises were registered under the above Act and these premises together with those already registered were inspected to ensure that the requirements of this Act were being observed. In all 929 visits were made to premises during the year 1967.

The following tables show the number and type of premises registered together with the number of male and females employees:

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of premises registered at end of year	No. of premises receiving Gen. Inspection
Offices	9	78	3
Retail Shops	23	311	6
Wholesale Shops Warehouses	4	29	4
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	2	28	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	2

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	839
Retail Shops	1,203
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	251
Catering establishments open to the public	186
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots	13
TOTAL	2,498
TOTAL MALES	1,125
TOTAL FEMALES	1,373

In cases when premises did not comply with the requirements of the Act the attention of the person responsible was drawn to the particular contravention either at the time of the visit or shortly afterwards by letter. As a result of such action the following works were carried out:

New toilets provided	2
New wash hand-basins provided with hot and cold water	12
New sinks provided with hot and cold water	1
New hot water systems provided to existing hand-basins	18
First Aid kits provided	20
Thermometers provided	12

Accidents

Eleven accidents were reported during the year and investigations were carried

out in ten cases. In the majority of cases the injuries were of a minor nature and due mainly to carelessness on the part of the persons concerned. However, in one case where a person received a cut from a slicing machine it was found that even though the machine was guarded certain other factors could still have led to accidents taking place. The Manager of the premises concerned was advised to take certain precautions to prevent a more serious accident happening in the future.

(f) Inspection of Animal Premises

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Four licences were issued during the year in connection with shops where pet animals are kept for sale.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Three licences were granted in connection with this Act during the year. Generally the establishments in this area are quite small and no particular difficulties are being experienced.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

All premises were visited frequently during the year to ensure that the conditions of the licences were being observed. No licences were issued during the year but a total of eleven licensed swill boiling plants were operating in the area at the end of the year.

Riding Establishments Act, 1964

Three licences were issued during the year; two being renewals and the third was in respect of a new application.

(g) Oil Pollution

During March, 1967, the Torrey Canyon shipwreck occurred which released thousands of tons of oil into the waters around Lands End. By Easter Sunday the oil had drifted eastward and soon oil was deposited along the North Cliffs and on the beach at Portreath. This incident presented problems in beach cleaning not previously experienced and much of our efforts during the early days were along the lines of trial and error. Oil continued to arrive on the beaches week after week for some six or seven weeks after Easter and the work continued until mid June. Once the actual sand of the beaches had been reasonably cleaned attention had to be given to the surrounding rocks and this proved even more difficult to deal with than the masses which were deposited upon the beach itself. Different schemes were evolved both for beach cleaning and rock cleaning as a result

of trial and error and during the main holiday season I am happy to be able to report that the Portreath beach in particular was in a fit state for holiday makers. In fact, a number of favourable comments were received and many holiday makers could not believe that this particular beach had been heavily contaminated with oil. The beaches which lie under the North Cliffs were a different proposition due to inaccessibility and these were left for nature to clean in its own way. Fisherman's Cove is, of course, one of the beaches which is regularly visited by local residents and holiday makers and here we were unable to use detergent owing to the proximity of the seal breeding grounds to this part of the coastline. It was generally thought that detergent would have a serious affect on marine life and every attempt was made to reduce the amount of detergent used to a minimum. As far as I am able to ascertain the growth of seaweed, shell fish etc., was not permanently affected at least along the coastline of the Urban area.

The Torrey Canyon disaster has brought home even more forcibly than before, the fact that the necessity of controlling the discharge of oil into the sea is a matter for international co-operation. The amount of tar which is thrown on to the beaches during north winds in our particular case is gradually increasing and it is hoped that Governments will be able to find a solution to the dumping of waste oil into the seas throughout the world. I think that the Torrey Canyon incident brought this point home more forcibly than any other incident in the past and I suppose it is natural to assume that shipwrecks of large tankers are bound to occur at intervals in the future.

SECTION D

HOUSING

(a) Future Programme

1. Grenville Estate, Troon, Camborne (by Direct Labour)

The erection of 62 dwellings including aged persons dwellings and Wardens residence (in course of construction)

2. Trenoweth Estate, North Country, Redruth

The completion of a further 47 - 3 bedroom houses.

3. The Council owns land for Housing Purposes at Troon, Weeth, Roskear, Pengegon, Camborne, Four Lanes, Pool, Illogan Highway, Treskerby, Lanner, Carharrack and St. Day. It is also proposed to replace the prefabricated dwellings at Pengegon and Strawberry Lane, Redruth with permanent traditional dwellings.

Present Position

Pre-War houses	539
Erected since the War	1,433
	<hr/>
	1,972
Houses sold to tenants	23
	<hr/>
	1,949
Huts demolished at W.A.A.F. Site	17
	<hr/>
Houses owned by Council at 31.12.67	1,932

Private Enterprise

During 1967 a further 389 dwellings were completed by Private Enterprise making a total of 1,952 dwellings since the War. At the time of preparing this report there were 391 private enterprise houses under construction in the Urban District.

(b) House Demolition

(i) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6

(3)	Number of Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	4
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders and Closing Orders	11
(5)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	NIL

(ii) Proceedings taken under Sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders	NIL
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister	NIL
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses in Clearance Orders and demolished	NIL

(iii) Families rehoused from unfit dwellings:

During the year 18 families were rehoused by the Council from unfit properties, which were subject to Demolition or Closing Orders.

(c) House Inspections

(i)	The total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	301
(ii)	Number of inspections to dwellings	1,097
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	23
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	91

(d) House Repairs

(i)	Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses, rendered fit after informal action	29

(ii) Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	NIL
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(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
---	--

(a) By owners	NIL
---------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
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(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	14
--	----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
---	--

(a) by owners	12
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(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	NIL
---	-----

During the year seven houses which had been declared unfit for human habitation were brought back into use after extensive works of alteration and repair had been carried out to bring them up to the required standard.

(e) House Improvements

(i) Rent Act, 1957

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the Rent Act, 1957:

Part I – Applications for Certificate of Disrepair

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	1
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	NIL
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	NIL
	(b) in respect of all defects	1
(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	NIL
(6)	Number of certificates issued	NIL

Part II — Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	NIL
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection	NIL
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

(ii) Discretionary Grants

Number of applications received	76
Number of applications approved	76
Amount paid	£17,907
Total number of applications received since operation of scheme in 1955	909
Total amount paid to 31.12.67	£147,472.10s.7d.

(iii) Standard Grants

(1) Full Standard

During the year 95 applications were received to improve dwellings to the full standard.

The following is a summary showing the position during the year and also the progress made since the House Purchase and Housing Act came into force:

	During 1967	Period 14.6.59 - 31.12.67
Number of applications received	95	794
Number of applications approved	82	673
Number of applications refused	2	13
Number of applications withdrawn before approval	9	84
Number of applications withdrawn after approval	1	24
Number of applications awaiting official approval	24	24
Number of houses in which works were completed and the grant paid	83	503
Number of baths installed	78	449
Number of wash hand basins installed	78	449
Number of hot water systems installed	81	484
Number of water closets installed	71	380
Number of food cupboards installed	73	462

460 visits were made during the year in connection with matters relating to Standard Grants.

Total amount paid up to 31st December, 1967 — £67,284.0s.0d.

(2) Reduced Standard

Towards the end of December, 1967, the owner of 28 properties in one of the villages in the area submitted applications for Standard Grants to improve the properties to the reduced standard as allowed for under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. The procedure in such cases involves a number of factors which have to be satisfied before such grants can be approved and it was impossible to deal with them in the year under review.

(f) Applications for Rehousing

No. of tenancy applications — December, 1967	557
No. of Council tenants transferred during 1967	67
No. of families housed during 1967	121

Classification of Families Housed during 1967

No home of own	38
Slum Clearance	18
Overcrowding	37
Medical Reasons	5
Old Age Pensioners	9
Court Orders	3
Engaged Couples	1
Council Staff	3
Caravans	5
Council Mortgagors	2
	<hr/>
	121

Housing Points Scheme

During 1967 some 187 applications for Council Houses were dealt with by the Department and 284 visits were made to premises in connection with these applications. In addition to awarding points for overcrowding, houses were also inspected for defects and in a number of cases notices were served on owners of property requiring certain repairs to be carried out.

(g) Non-Traditional Housing

Caravans

At the end of 1967 there were 51 licensed caravan sites in the area covering altogether some 331 caravans. In a number of cases the licences are for temporary residential use only while work on the building of new bungalows is being carried out. In such cases the caravans are removed once the dwellings have been completed. The conditions attached to Site Licences are based on the model standards laid down for caravan sites and periodical visits are made to ensure that such conditions are being complied with.

The following table gives a general picture of the types of caravan sites in the area.

Classification	Individual Sites	2-5 Caravans	6-10 Caravans	11-20 Caravans	Over 20 Caravans
Permanent Residential	6	3	1	2	4
Temporary Residential	26	2	1	—	—
Permanent Seasonal	—	2	3	1	1
Temporary Seasonal	2	1	—	—	—
Total	34	8	5	3	5

In four cases permission is held for both seasonal and residential use and in these cases they have been included under both headings. This explains the difference between the number of sites quoted in the first paragraph and the number shown in the table.

In June of this year the Council purchased a caravan site known as the Crowley Caravan Site, Agar Road, Illogan. The site had never been brought up to the full requirements of the Licence owing to legal difficulties and as soon as the site came under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Department work was carried out to lay the site out properly and caravans were placed on hard standings, with accepted distances between caravans and a Site Warden to administer the site was installed. This meant that the Site Warden resided on the site and a most stringent control of occupiers was obtained and the Council laid down the conditions to be observed by the individual occupiers. In the main the occupiers welcomed the improvements and co-operated readily. There were, of course, exceptions and by the end of the year in the majority of cases those who did not appreciate the necessity for rules and regulations left the site. The Council agreed with the County Welfare Department to provide sites for certain of their families which are placed

in caravans and generally speaking these families are under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Department and have fitted in to the life on the site quite well. Attempts have been made to restrict the number of animals on the site owned by individual occupiers and a number of stray animals were eventually rounded up and destroyed by the Royal Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Council purchased this site as they wish to incorporate the land in the Industrial Estate at Carn Brea and steps are being taken to set up a new site in another part of the area for those still residing on this site.

The Council has given serious attention to the gipsy encampment which has been stationed under Carn Brea for many years and where there is no sanitation whatsoever and no mains water supply. Land was being purchased at the end of the year adjoining the Carn Brea settlement and it is hoped in the not too distant future to provide a properly constructed site with flush toilets and a mains water supply where gipsies can reside in rather better conditions than they have had during the past thirty years. The Council also offered houses to a number of gipsy families on the site and where these offers have been accepted they have adapted themselves to the new mode of life quite successfully. This Council appears to be the first Council in Cornwall to endeavour to provide suitable conditions to resident gipsies within the area and it is realised that once a site for the occupiers of the Carn Brea area is set up many problems will have to be faced. It is hoped that the benefits derived will gradually bring these people to a more acceptable way of life.

(h) Homeless Families

Ministry of Health Circular 20/66

In June a meeting was held between the County Council as Welfare Authority and the District Councils as Housing Authorities in relation to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular on temporary accommodation for homeless families. The adverse social factors which account for most families being without a home are, unsupported mothers, persistent rent arrears, families who have never had a home, those with no local claim for re-housing and problem families. The following suggestions were made to prevent families becoming homeless:

1. More use should be made of the County Council's Rent Guarantee Scheme and action should be taken by Housing Authorities before large rent arrears accrue.
2. The Ministry of Social Security should be asked to pay rent direct to Housing Authorities in more instances.
3. More Family Welfare Workers are needed to tackle the deeper social problems responsible for persistent rent arrears.
4. Housing Authorities should have available older houses which would accommodate the type of socially inadequate family liable to be without a home.

5. Both Welfare and Housing Authorities agreed that homeless families should be accommodated in the community and that the split up of the family should be avoided which happens when mother and children are taken into the care of a local authority.

Housing of the aged was discussed at this meeting as Waiting Lists for residential homes continue to lengthen without any prospect of the demand being satisfied. Housing Authorities were asked to accelerate their building for old persons and the County Council announced increased grants for Wardens Units. The occasional use of the Family Welfare Worker to help frail old people in their homes was sometimes necessary where home helps were not available.

SECTION E

FOOD HYGIENE

(a) Milk

The Department is notified of the results of samples of milk taken in this area by the Cornwall County Council. The following is a summary of the results of samples taken during 1967:

NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN

Pasteurised	Sterilised	Untreated
80	1	8

RESULTS OF STATUTORY TESTS

Satisfactory			Unsatisfactory		
Pasteurised	Sterilised	Untreated	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Untreated
79	1	6	1	—	2

(b) Ice Cream

19 new premises were registered for the sale of ice cream during 1967. This brings the total of such premises now registered in the area to 262.

A total of 48 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and the results are as follows:

Provisional Grade I	28
Provisional Grade II	7
Provisional Grade III	12
Provisional Grade IV	1

Two of the samples were of ice cream made in the area.

(c) Meat Inspection

It will again be noticed that numbers continue to drop of the total of animals slaughtered in the area during the twelve months under review. This decrease appears to be common throughout the west country and one can only assume that animals are reaching the main centres of distribution from other parts of the British Isles. It continues to be interesting to note that only one whole beef carcass was condemned for generalised tuberculosis and thirty-two carcasses were found to be affected either in one of the organs or in

the meat with this disease. This, of course, is a great reduction from the days when some 40 or 50% of all beef carcasses were found to be affected with tuberculosis in some way and shows the great improvement the Eradication Scheme has achieved. During 1966 no evidence of T.B. was found in cattle in this area and it is hoped that even the small number recorded in this year's figures is not a fore runner of an increase in the years to come.

Slaughterhouse hygiene continues to receive serious attention and to this end we are working closely with the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,

The total weight of meat condemned during the year was 44 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs.

Meat Inspection — Table I
Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,134	2,572	8,769	17,407	82,076
Number inspected	5,134	2,572	8,769	17,407	82,076
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	17	34	41	122
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	809	653	40	402	5,711
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	15.91%	22.11%	.84%	2.54%	7.1%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	14	18	—	—	855
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with T.B.	.29%	.69%	—	—	1.03%
CYSTICERCUS BOVIS					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	18	5	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	8	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned —	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II — MEAT INSPECTION — REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

Description	Number killed and inspected	Generalised T.B.	Localised T.B.	Dropsy & Emaciation	Injury & Bruising	Parasitic	Arthritis	Pyæmia	Abscess & Tumours	Distomatosis	Actinobacillosis	Cavernous Angioma	Pleurisy	Pneumonia	Cysticercus Bovis	Erysipelas	Jaundice	Immaturity	Moribund	Fever	Miscellaneous	TOTALS
BOVINES	7,706	1		15	3															2	6	27
Whole Carcases					8		4															12
Part Carcases									4		73				23						3	135
Heads & Tongues			32										3	13	10							56
Lungs			18			4			8													
Livers			2						95	1083	312				10							1502
CALVES	8,769																					
Whole Carcases									1													34
Part Carcases				2	1	2	3	8											4	7	2	4
Lungs					4				1				1								1	3
Livers						3			3												1	7
SHEEP	17,407																					
Whole Carcases																						41
Part Carcases				31	2			2	4										1	1		10
Lungs							10															283
Livers						281			2													373
PIGS	82,076					371			2													
Whole Carcases																						
Part Carcases		1		28	4		7	29									1			13	2	123
Heads & Tongues			2		41		344		39													426
Lungs			784						19													803
Livers						5292			1				5019	78								5097
Totals	115,958	2	838	76	63	5953	368	39	179	1083	73	312	5023	91	43	8	1	4	18	40	15	14229

(d) Other Foods

A total of 195 visits were made to ~~shops~~ and premises other than slaughter-houses in connection with the examination and condemnation of food for human consumption.

Canned vegetables	323 lbs.
Fresh vegetables	7,043 lbs.
Canned fruit	1,327 lbs.
Canned meat and fish	2,480 lbs.
Canned milk	12 lbs.
Miscellaneous canned foods	148 lbs.
Cereals	2 lbs.
Dried fruit	313 lbs.
Meat and fish	473 lbs.
Miscellaneous foods	855 lbs.
	12,976 lbs.

Total weight of food condemned — 5 tons 15 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.

(e) Food Premises

The Food Premises Register now contains records of premises as follows:

Grocers	175
Butchers	36
Restaurants, etc.	28
Fish and Chip Shops	26
Confectioners	50
Bakehouses	8
Green Grocers and Fruiterers	24
Licensed Premises	55
School Kitchens	22
Factory Canteens	8
Miscellaneous	12
Food premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream	262
Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	2
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages	77

Food Premises — Hygiene

During 1967, 695 visits were made to food premises in connection with matters concerning the hygiene of the premises. This is a decrease of some 400 over the previous year, but we find that visits now take longer to conduct as we are dealing with improved methods of sterilisation and we are discussing general hygiene with assistants in the shops and not merely dealing with Managers or Owners. In general, we have received excellent co-operation from the handlers of food in this area and I am happy with the results achieved in this field.

GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1967 was 546 compared with 154 in 1966. The increase is accounted for by the rise in the cases of measles.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of Camborne-Redruth mothers confined in hospital or at home and developing Puerperal Pyrexia was nil.

The Maternity Unit at Redruth serves Mid Cornwall. 1,631 hospital births were notified and 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred. This gives an incidence of 2.6 cases per 1,000 births in hospital practice compared with 4 cases last year.

Measles

The disease was prevalent during the first half of the year. Most cases were notified in May and June, being 49% of the total cases. 237 (45%) of the cases occurred in infant and primary school children. The proportion of cases in the 2, 3 and 4 year olds was 13.6%, 12% and 13%. Three children were admitted to hospital for treatment.

At the time of writing arrangements are being made to protect children between the ages of 4-7 years by vaccination. Measles is a disease of early childhood which can have chest and ear complications and it is one which is well worth protecting all children against.

Pneumonia

There were only 8 cases notified in 1967. The reduction took place in all age groups. All the cases were treated at home.

Scabies

Throughout the year 2 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health. The cases were mild in severity.

Anthrax

Two notices declaring and defining infected places were received. In each case Anthrax was not diagnosed.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Seven new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified throughout the year, giving a case incidence of 0.19 per 1,000 population.

Thirty contacts of these new notifications were investigated, giving a contact rate of four persons per notified case. The table below shows the type of contact investigated. Four adults refused.

HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS

Pre-School	School	Adolescents	Adults	Others	Total
1	1	—	14	14	30

One non-pulmonary case was notified in 1967. In addition there were two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one non-pulmonary arriving in the area from other districts. One pulmonary case was admitted to hospital for two months.

Tuberculosis Register

	Beginning of year No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register		End of year No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Males	108	14	104	13
Females	49	8	50	6
Totals	157	22	154	19

Restored to register one male pulmonary case.

Removals from Register during year

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Removed from district	1	—	—	—
Recovered	8	4	2	3
Died	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	4	2	3

New cases during the year

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
1 to 4 years	—	—	—	—
5 to 14 years	—	—	—	—
15 to 24 years	—	2	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	1	1	—
55 to 64 years	3	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	4	1	—

Contact Tracing and Protection

During 1967, 21 persons were given B.C.G. by the Chest Physician being contacts of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

53 were B.C.G'd. for other reasons.

At the beginning of the year contacts were investigated of a scholar who lived outside the District but received full-time education within the Urban District. 110 persons availed themselves of the mass x-ray unit, 60 persons were heaf tested and 17 accepted B.C.G. vaccination. Follow up of contacts did not reveal any other infection. I am indebted to Dr. Barrow, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Truro for the work his laboratory carried out in this investigation which demonstrated that there can be a risk of spread of respiratory diseases, including Pulmonary Tuberculosis, if reliable and regular steps are not taken to disinfect apparatus used in Language Laboratories.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1967

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles	48	71	39	25	129	127	46	15	-	-	12	10	273	249	522
Pneumonia	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	8
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis -															
Males	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Females	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis -															
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1967

Diseases	Age un- known	Under 1	AGE GROUPS														Admitted to Hospital	Total 1967	Total 1966	Increase or Decrease
			1- 2	2- 3	3- 4	4- 5	5- 9	10- 14	15- 19	20- 34	35- 44	45- 65	65+							
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	- 5			
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	- 1			
Measles	14	11	46	71	63	68	237	10	2	-	-	-	-	3	522	96	+426			
Pneumonia	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	23	-15			
Whooping cough	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-12			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	9	- 6			
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	4	-	+ 4			
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	- 1			
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	+ 2			

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CAMBORNE-REDRUTH

School	Estimated No. in Age Group	Consents		Given Skin Test		Positive Reactors		Neg. Reactors Given B.C.G.	No. Absent for B.C.G.
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Tolgus Secondary Modern	149	126	84.56	104	82.54	17	16.35	79	5
Trewirgie Secondary Modern	63	57	90.48	48	84.21	5	10.42	39	1
Curnow Training Centre	6	3	50.00	2	66.67	1	50	1	—
Treswithian Secondary Modern	151	128	84.77	107	83.59	17	15.89	79	8
Redruth Grammar	72	69	95.83	64	92.75	11	17.19	49	—
Pool Secondary Modern	99	95	95.96	73	76.84	8	10.96	62	1
Trevenson College	548	454	82.85	339	74.67	83	24.48	181	66
Camborne Grammar	78	71	91.03	66	92.96	7	10.61	54	3
Totals	1,166	1,003	86.02	803	80.03	149	18.55	544	84

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS FROM SCHOOLS

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July & Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	40	32	10	36	59	92	21	-	-	-	-	290
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10
Chicken Pox	4	14	18	12	5	14	11	1	-	8	30	117
German Measles	3	-	1	3	24	24	-	2	5	21	40	123
Impertigo	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Ringworm	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Scabies	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mumps	46	13	31	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Winter Vomiting	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Conjunctivitis	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4

